IMPEACHMENT.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE. on being made upon it. He asserts no such a cr; he has no such idea of his duty. His dea of duty is that if a law is passed over; he has no such idea of his duty. His dea of duty is that if a law is passed over; his veto duty is that if a law is passed over; his veto duty is that if a law is passed over; his veto duty is that if a law is passed over; his veto of the he believes to be unconstitutional, and if that law affects the interest of third les, those whose interests are affected must take of them and must raise questions concerning if such a law affects the interests of the people, eople must take care of them at the polls in a dutitional and proper way. But when a question, and he alone can cause a judicial dea to come between the two branches of the ment to see which of them is right, and, after due deliberation, with the advice of who are his proper advisers, he settles dewn y in the opinion that such is the character of two, it remains to be determined by you whether is any violation of his duty in doing so. Supala law should declare or provide that the dent of the United States shall not make a ywith England or with any other Power, that dean of a plain infraction of his constitutional or, and if an occasion arose when such a treaty expedient, desirable or necessary in his judguation of the disobeyed it no more relieves him from esponsibility, through the motive of fear of that than he would be relieved from that responsibility, through the motive of fear of that than he would be relieved from that responsibility in the commander-in-Chief; that is a plain of an infraction of that provision of the ituation which has confided to him that com-

if be the Commander-in-Chief; that is a plain a infraction of that provision of the ation which has confided to him that compared that the head of all the military power country shall be its highest civil mugistrate at the law may always be superior to arms, ethe President should resist a law of that in the manner which I have spoken of by ig it to a judicial decision. It may be said that re plain cases of an express infraction of the ution. But what is the difference between a conferred upon the President by the express of the constitution and the power conferred Suppose the President should resist a law of that kind in the manner which I have spoken of by bringing it so a judicial decision. It may be said that these are plain cases of an express infraction of the constitution. But what is the difference between a power conferred upon him by a clear implication of the constitution? Where is she power in the constitution to levy staxes? Where does implication of the constitution? Where is she power in the constitution? Where is she power in the constitution to levy staxes? Where does the count of the Uniced States? Where does multitude of powers on which Congress acts come from in the constitution, except by fair implication to the Supreme Court of the Uniced States? Where does multitude of powers on which Congress acts come from in the constitution, except by fair implication of the constitution, except by fair implication.

The state is the constitution of the constitution of its that it is impossible to draw any line to limit that it is impossible to draw any line to limit that it is impossible to draw any line to limit that the duty of the President simply because a power is derived from an implication of the constitution instead of from an express provision of it. One thing unquestionably is to be expected from the President an all such occasions, and that is, that he should carefully consider the question; if he should be of the opinion that it is necessary for the public service that the question should be decided he should take all competent and proper advice on the subject, and when he has done that, if he finds he cannot follow the law in a particular case without abandoning the powers which he believes to have been confided it is like the power of the public service that it is essential to his defence in this case to maintain this part of the argument, nevertheless if this tribunal should be of that opinion, then before this tribunal should be of that opinion, then before this tribunal before an about the time of the president and the power of his office, and

describes as of very great weight in determining his reasons." Mr. Curtis read the extract, to the effect that the exposition of the various departments of the grevernment upon particular questions approach in their nature and have the same recommendation that belongs to a law. He continued:—in consequence of the decision made in 1789, with the tests which are here suggested by the writer, it will be found in the first place that the precise question was under dis-

belongs to a law. He continued:—In consequence of the decision made in 1789, with the tests which are here suggested by the writer, it will be found in the first place that the precise question was under disquasion; secondly, that there was a deep sense of its importance, for it was seen that the decision was hot to affect the few cases arising here and there in the course of government, but that it would mater deeply into its practical and daily administration. In the next place the determination rather deeply into its practical and deliy administration. In the next place the determination rather daily and the participated into effect thereby, to fix the system for the future, and, in the last place, the men who participated in it must be admitted to have been axceedingly well qualified for their task. There is another rule to be added to this which is also of very frequent application, and that is that a long continued practical application of a decision of this consider the theory of the system for the future. It will borrow again from Lord Coke:—"Optimus legum interpres consultance,"—practice is the best interpreter of the law. Now what followed this original decision. From 1789 down to 1887 every Senator, every President and every Congress participated in and acted ander the construction of the government. In 1789 hot only was the government so conducted, but it was a subject sufficiently discussed among the people to bring to their consideration that such a question had axisted, had been settled in this manner and been raised again from time to time. And yet, as every-body knows, they were so far from interfering with this decision, so far from expressing in any manner their disapprobation of the practice which had grown up under it, it is well known that all parties favored and acted upon this system.

At this point (twenty minutes past two P. M.), on

ap under it, it is well known that all parties favored and acted upon this system.

At this point (twenty minutes past two P. M.), on motion of Mr. Edmunds, a recess of fifteen minutes was ordered. After recess the court was, as usual, allow in reassembling.

At a quarter before three o'clock Senator Morrill.

At a quarter before three o'clock Senator Morrill.

At a quarter before three o'clock Senator Morrill.

At a quarter before three o'clock Senator Morrill in the absentees. Senators McCreery and Patterson, of of Tenn., only voted yea, Senator Morrill himself voting may.

Mr. Currs continued, after recapitulating the coint he was discussing before the recess, as fol-

Mr. Curris continued, after recapitulating the point he was discussing before the recess, as follows:—

This is a subject which has been heretofore examined and passed upon judicially in very numerous cases. I do not speak now, of course, of judicial decisions of this particular question which is under consideration, whether the constitution has lodged the power of removal in the President alone, or in the President and the Senate, or has left it in part to the legislative power, but I speak of the judicial supposition of such a practical construction of the constitution of the United States, originating in the way in which this was continued and sanctioned in the way in which this was continued and sanctioned in the way in which this has been sanctioned. There was a very early case, which arose soon after the organization of the government and reported under the name of Stewart against — (First Crunch's Reports, 290.) It involved a question concerning the interpretation of the constitution as to the power which the legislature had to assign to the Judges of the Supreme Court certain duties from that time down to the decision of the case of — against the Port Wardons of Philadelphia, reported in the 12th Howard, 315, a period of more than half a century ago. There has been a series of judicual decisions on the fact of such sontemporaneous construction of the constitution, for lowed by such a practice in accordance with it, and it is now a fixed and settled rule, which I think so lawyer will undertake to controvert, that the effect of such a construction is not merely to give weight to an argument but to fix an interpretation; and accordingly it will be found, by looking into the fact of such a construction is not merely to give weight to an argument but to fix an interpretation; and accordingly it will be found, by looking into the fact of such a construction is not merely to give weight to an argument but to fix an interpretation; and accordingly it will be found, by looking into the source of such a construct

the Senate is an exception to the general principle and ought to be taken strictly. The President is the great responsible to the fairly and might often be requisite to fail deental to that duty and might often be requisite to fail deental to that duty and might often be requisite to fail deental to that duty and might often be requisite to fail deental to that duty and might often be requisite to fail deental to that duty and might often be reflect of the opinions of those who had occasion to examine this subject in their researches or as a matter of speculation. In this case, however, the President of the United States had to construe not merely the general question where this power was lodged, not merely the effect of this decision made in 1789 and the practice of the government under it since, but he had to construe a particular law, the provisions of which were before him, and might have an application to the case upon which he felt called upon to act; and it is necessary, in order to do justice to the President in reference to this matter, to examine what the theory of the law is and what its operation is and must be, if any, upon the case which he had before him—namely, the case of Mr. Stanton. During the debate in 1789 there were three distinct theories held by different persons in the House of Representatives. The one was that the constitution had lodged the power of removal with the President alone; the other was that the constitution had lodged to be acted upon in connection with the president, acting only by and with the consent of the Senate; the third was that the constitution with the president, acting only by and with the consent of the Senate; the third was that the constitution with the president, acting only by and with the consent of the Senate; the third was that the consent of the Senate; the was at that time held by but comparatively few persons; the first two received not only much the greater number of votes, but much the greater weight of reason in the course of that debate to ascertai retain it in the two houses of Congress, or may give it to the House of Representatives. I repeat—the President had to construe this particular law, and that, as I understand it, is the theory of that law. I do not undertake to say it is an unfounded claim; I do not undertake to say that it may not be maintained successfully; but I do undertake to say that it was originally questioned by the ablest minds that had this subject under consideration in 1789, that whenever the question has been started since it has had through a recent period very few advocates, and that no fair, candid mind can deny or doubt at this day that it is capable of being doubted and disbelieved after examination. It may be the truth after all; but it is not a truth which shines with such a clear and certain light that a man is guilty of a crime because he does not perceive it. The President not only had to construct that a man is guilty of a crime because he does not be what I have endeavored to show, which was not within its terms; let us assume that the case is within its application, its constitutional ability to apply to this particular case. Supposing the case of Mr. Stanton, be within its application, let us assume that the case is within its application, let us assume that the case is within its application, let us assume that the case are of the President, by force of this law, acquire a right to hold this office against the will of the President down to April, 1869? Now, there is one thing certain; it has never been doubted under the constitution, and is not capable of being doubted, and that is, that the President is to make the choice of officers. Whether, having made the choice and they being inducted into office, and the being had been appointed to the nomination he is not bound to commission the officer; he has his second opportunity for the consideration and acceptance or rejection of the choice he originally made. Upon this subject, and says they seem to contemplate three distinct operations—the nomination, which is the vo

ance with that law he was commissioned to hold office during the pleasure of the President. President Lincoln has said to the Senate.—"I mominate Mr. Stanton to hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War during my pleasure." The Senate has said:—"We assent to Mr. Stanton's holding the office of Secretary for the Department of War during the pleasure of the President." What was this for? If it operates in the case of Mr. Stanton, so that Mr. Stanton can hold office against the will of the President, contrary to the terms of his commission, contrary to the law under which he was appointed, down to the 9th of April, 1809, for this new fixed and extended term, where 18 Mr. Stanton's commission? Who made the appointment? Who has assented to by the two branches of Congress, acting in their legislative capacity, and no other. The President had no voice in the advisers of the President, had no voice in the advisers of the President, had no voice in the advisers of the President, had no voice in the advisers of the President, had no voice in the advisers of the President, had no to the same an opinion which he was to act. Now I ask the Senators to consider whether, for having formed an opinion which he shares with every President who has preceded him, with every Congress which has preceded him, with every Congress which has preceded the last—an opinion formed on the grounds which I have imperfectly indicated—an opinion which he shares with every President who has preceded him, with every Congress which has preceded the last—an opinion on the present time—if the might which he had, and with the him opinion which were originally held on this subject and have occasionally been stated and maintained by those who were resident of the government—was right in the opinion, or whether the legislative departicular case, raises the doubts which is have indicated here, arising out to the extent of obtaining a judicial decision whether the legislative department of the condition of the president in the held of the presid

tion of the Tenure of Office act Mr. Stanton is not legally the Secretary of War, or even if you should believe that the President thought the law unconstitutional and had a right in some war to construe it, still by his own conduct and declarations the President is estopped. He is not to be permitted to assert the true interpretation of this law. He is not to be permitted to altege that his purpose was to test the question concerning its constitutionality, and the reason is that he has done and said such and such things. Well, we all know that there is at common law a doctrine called rules of estoppel, founded undoubtedly on good reasons, although they were called in the time of Lord Coke, and have been down to the present day, edious, because they shut out the truth. Nevertheless there are circumstances when it is proper doubtedly on good reasons, although they were cased in the time of Lord Coke, and have been down to the present day, edious, because they shut out the tryth. Nevertheless there are circumstances when it is proper that the troth should be shut out. What are, the circumstances? They are when a question of fire's the circumstances? They are when a puestion of fire's the circumstances? They are when a puestion of fire's the circumstances? They are high a corues, and when one of the parties be the controversy does himself what he out'at too is good conscience to be allowed either to asse, for deay, But did any one ever hear of estoppel in a matter of law? But any one ever hear of estoppel in a matter of law? But any had put himself into such a condition that v/hen he came into a court of justice upon a claim of private right he could not ask a judge to construe an estoppel and insist on such a construction? Did a'ybody ever hear, least of all, that a man was affected by reason of an estoppel under any system of jur'sprudence that ever prevailed in the civilized world? That the President of the United States should be impeached and removed from office, not by reason of the truth of his case, but because he is, estopped from appealing, would be a "spectacle for gods and men." There is no matter of fact law of the commission, and that is the whole matter of fact involved. The rest of the commission and the terms of the commission, and that is the whole matter of fact involved. The rest of the construction of the function of the public right to office act, and the application of it to the case which they have thus made for themselves, and also the construction of the state. It is ground which is taken here that no conduct of the President, who comes to assert not a private right, but a great public right confided to his office and the prevent of the conduct of the prevent of the conduct of the senate, on the prevent of the conduct of the sen

place, whether, if it be a constitutional law and Mr. Stanton be within it, the facts that I present to you do not make such a case that you will not ask me to receive him back.

He has questioned whether the law was constitutional—whether Mr. Stanton was within it—and then he submits that he had reason to believe, and did believe, that they thought the law unconstitutional, and that he had no reason to believe that they thought Mr. Stanton was within it. He submitted to their consideration the facts that he acted upon and within the law if the case was within it. Weil, it seems the President has not only been thus anxious to avoid, but has taken means to avoid, a collision with the Senate, and that he has actually in some things else obeyed. Mr. Curtis went on to refer to the commission in which charges have been made by the President, and with has sanction to the removal and suspension of collectors, &c., and said it had doubtless been done under this law. But when an emergency arose, as in the case of Mr. Stanton, when he must either act or abandon the power that he holds, it was insisted upon that he must "run amuck" against the law and take every possible opportunity to give it a blow. On questions of administrative duty merely the President feit bound to obey it. When this emergency arose, however, so that this department of the government could not be carried on, he must meet it. He did not fear embarrassment or difficulty in the public service because of the suspension or Femoval of a fraudulent collector. These changes in commissions had nothing to do with this subject. They were made subject to the conditions prescribed by law, one of which was that the Senate must consent to a removal. Not only the law of Congress, but the constitution, was the law of the land. The changes in the Treasury Department also had nothing to do with the subject of removal whenever it was vested. All officers held subject to the power of removal vested somewhere. He saw nothing on this subject of estoppel growing out of the of December 12 or in the charges in the commis-sion, or in the sending to the Senate notices of sus-pension of different officers that has any bearing upon the construction of the Tenure of Office act as affecting the case of Mr. Stanton. The law might be constitutional, the President might have acted and might have been bound to act under it; still if Mr. Stanton was not within it the case remains as it was originally, and the case

e case remains as it was originally, and the case t being within that law the first article was entire ly without foundation.

At this point Mr. Curris pleaded fatigue, and on motion of Senator Jonsson the court adjourned untatweive o'clock to-morrow, and at fifty minutes past three o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

Appointment Confirmed by the Senate. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Edward S. Dundy, to be United States Judge for the District of Nebraska.

States Judge for the District of Neoraska.

General Grant and the Impenchment Question.

A Washington despatch to the Evening Telegram says the sentiments which have gone abroad accreding the sentiments. ited to General Grant, which commit him to the impeachment movement, are practically ignored by the General either way, although the statement came from creditable authority. The General persists in refusing to have anything to say concerning their truth or faisity, so that those anxious to know how he stands upon this important question are left to draw their own conclusions. All attempts to elicit his opinion are met with the reply, "I would prefer not to converse upon that subject." Here the matter ends, and the General retires behind the inexplicable reticency for which he has become so famous.

The Treaty With the North German Confede

ration.

The President this morning signed the treaty recently made with the North German Confederation in reference to the naturalization of foreigners in the

United States.

Suppression of the Ku Klux Klan.

It has been telegraphed from here to Northern papers that General Grant has instructed the commanders of the military districts in the South to take immediate steps for the suppression of the secret order known as Ku Klux Klan. All such statements, however, are erroneous. General Grant has given no such instructions to the military comhas given no such instructions to the military com-manders. General Meade, commanding the Third Mititary District, issued orders against the secret combination solely on his own responsibility. Gen-eral Thomas, commanding the Military Department of the Tennessee, it is understood, will soon issue similar instructions to the troops in his department; but as the States of Kentucky and Tennessee are within the Union and have recognized governments he must wait until called upon by the Governors be-fore he can take any action. It is expected that the Governors of those States will soon request the aid of General Thomas in breaking up meetings and operations of the Ku Kux Kian. operations of the Ku Klux Klan.

The New Coinage.

Specimens of the new one, three and five cent coins from the United States Mint in Philadelphia, which she bill recently introduced by Mr. Keiley, of Pennsylvania, proposes to put in circulation, were received at the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury to-day. The new coin is composed of twenty-five per cent nickel and seventy-five per cent copper—the same proportions used for the present five cent piece. The new five cent pieces are the size of the present piece, the three cent pieces are smaller, and the penny pieces are rather smaller than the present copper pieces. The device on all of them is alike—on one side the head of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by the words

"United States of America;" a the saher side are the Roman numera's one, are and five. The coin is very neat in appearance and convenient to handle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, April 9, 1868. Mr. On Alexa, (dem.) of N. Y., offered the follow-

Ausdred, That in the epinion of this House it is the duty of this government to take prompt and vigorous measures to recencile the nations of South America now at war.

Resolved, That the President of the United States by requested to appoint a special mission to Brazil, Holivia, Uruguay and Paraguay for this purpose.

Resolved, That the Frendent be requested to inform the House of what efforts he may have already made to reconcile the parties to the war now raging between those countries.

Mr. Kers, (dem.) of Ind., asked leave of absence until the 4th of May, and also asked that he have until the 7th of May to prepare and file the minority report in the contested election case of Delano against Morran.

Morgan.

Mr. Scovield, (rep.) of Pa., acting as chairman of the Committee on Elections, was willing to let that case go over until the 1st of May.

Mr. Kerr said he could not possibly be back by Mr. Kens and the that time.

Mr. Scopield then gave notice that he would call up the case whenever the House would be in a condition to hear and dispose of it.

Leave of absence was given to Mr. Kerr and several

Leave of absence was given to Mr. Kerr and several other members.

The DISPRANCHISEMENT OF DESERTERS.

Mr. SHANES introduced a bill to amend the twenty-first section of the bill to enroll the national forces so as to modify the provision disfranchising deserters. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROPOSED MERCANTILE ENTREPRISE IN THE LOBBY.

Mr. TWITCHELL, (rep.) of Mass., presented a letter from Messrs. M. B. Brady & Company, photographers, asking to be allowed to place a table in the lobby of the House for the sale of the pictures of the Impeachment Managers.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., inquired whether the Managers were to have any interest in the profits?

She Speaker stated that he did not feel at liberty to assign a table, desk or stand in the lobby for any purpose.

Mr. Syalding (rep.) of Oble, requested that at all.

to assign a table, desk or stand in the lobby for any purpose.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, remarked that at all events the House would not authorize such a thing.
Mr. Eldbridge hoped that unanimous consent would be given, if the Managers were to make anything out of it. (Laughter.)
On motion of Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Ill., the letter was referred to the Committee on Rules.
The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne, of Ill., as chairman, and proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend the impeachment trial. There was no business to be done afterwards.

Charleston and other districts were not represented in the recent Democratic Convention held at Columbia.

A republican mass meeting, composed mostly of colored people, was held in Augusta, Ga., yesterday. It was addressed by several speakers, and candidates were nominated for county offices.

The conferees appointed by the republican convention of the several counties of the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania met at Freeport on Wednesday and elected Samuel A. Purviance, of Alleghany, and Colonel John M. Thompson, of Butler, as delegates to the Chicago Convention. The conference was unanimous for Grant. A resolution instructing the delegates to vote in favor Curtin for Vice President was laid on the table, and a resolution denying the power or right of the State Convention to select delegates for the district was passed.

SHIPPING NEWS

Sun rises...... 5 30 | Moon riseseve 10 11 Sun sets...... 6 34 | High water..morn 10 34

We	ather Along	the Const.	
2000	122072	APRIL	9-9 A. M.
Port Hood	NW	Clear	Thermometer 29 a hove
Portland		Clear	28 above
Boston New York	NW	Clear	28 above
Philadelphia	N	Clear	21 above
Wilmington, Del Washington		Clear	RR above
Fortress Monroe	NE	Cloudy	44 above
Richmond New Orleans	····NE	Clear	38 above
Mobile		Clear	66 above
Key West Havana	NE	Clear	71 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1868.

ship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, NC-Jas

Hand.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Steimmond—N L McCready.

Steamship Carroll, Hudgins, Baltimore—C W Perveil.

Steamship Gheaspeake, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Hoston—W P Clyde.

Bark Lucy & Paul (MG), Scheele, Hong Kong—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Marren Hastings (Br), Perry, London—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Antelope, White, St Croix—Roche Bros & Coffey.

Bark Lorens, Hichborn, Havana—R P Buck & Co.

Bark Alecta, Bohnken, Nuevitas—Warren Ray.

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Akkinson, Curacoa—T Foulke &

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Akkinson, Curacoa—T Foulke &

Sons.

Brig Gipsey (Dan), Davis, St Croix—P Hanford.

Brig Peerless (Br., Phillips, Havana—Lunt Bros.

Brig M A Chase, McDonald, Nuevitas—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Velocity, Br., Darrell, St Jago—Darrell & Nash.

Brig Martha (Br., Ganion, Harbor Grace, NF—Hatton,

Watson & Co.

Schr Little Dorrit (Br.), Varwell, Gibraltar for orders—G F Schr James Warren, Driscoll, St John's, PR—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Old Chad, McClintock, Nassau, NP — Jas Douglas.
Schr Enchantress, Covert, Savannah — N L. McCready & Co.
Schr W E Barnes, Barbour, Georgetown, SC—R P Buck &

Schr W H Mailler, March, Wilmington, NC-Bryan A Prase. Schr Gun Rock, Boyd, Calais.—John Boynton's Son, Schr Eliza S, Buell, New Haven.—Perguson & Wood. Schr O C Acken, Hobble, Stamford. Behr Matilda Brooks, Culver, Port Jefferson, LI.—Miller &

Houghton.
Sloop Ella Sprague, Allen, Bridgeport.
Steamer Authracite, Green, Philadelphia.

Houghton.

Sloop Ella Sprague, Allen, Bridgeport.

Steamer Authracite, Green, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM VACHTS.

US steamer Ascutney, —, Washington via Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Ascutney, —, Washington via Fortress Monroe.

Steamship Anstralasian (Br., McMickan, Liverpool March 28, and Queenstown 29th, 3:30 PM, with mise and 31 passengers, to E Cunard. On the Banks of Newfoundland had very wild, unsettled weather, and high, confuses sea. April 6, lat 41 44, lon 69 06, passed ship E M Taylor, bound W; same day, 41 13 pM, 15 miles east of Sandy Hook, steamship China, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Manhattan (Br., Williams, Liverpool March 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mise and 532 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. April 4, 10 AM, lat 42 08, lon 66 40, exchanged signals with steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 6th, 2 PM, lat 40 40, lon 63 30, passed steamship Denmark, do for do; 7th, a bark rigged steamer in company; 28th, 10 AM, lat 40 30, lon 70, passed steamship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Satonia (NG), Wier, Hamburg March 28, and Southampton 27th, with mise and 701 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at Sanay Hook at 11:30 PM 8th inst. Experienced strong westerly winds and heavy seas nearly the entire passage. April 5, lat 41 21, lon 87 27, passed bark Telegraph, bound E; 20th, 7 PM, lat 40 48, lon 61 16, steamship Steamship Chesipsow; 7th, lat 40 48, lon 67 45, an American ship, bound E; 20th, 7 PM, lat 40 48, lon 67 16, steamship Steamship Chesipsow; 7th, lat 40 48, lon 67 45, an American ship, bound E; 20th, 7 PM, lat 40 48, lon 67 45, an American ship, bound E; 20th, 7 PM, lat 40 48, lon 67 45, an American ship, bound E; 20th, 7 PM, lat 40 48, lon 67 16, steamship Steamship Chesipsow; 7th, lat 40 48, lon 67 16, steamship Steamship Chesipsow; 7th, lat 40 48, lon 67 45, an American ship, bound E; 20th, 7 PM, lat 40 48, lon 67 16, steamship Steamship Chesipsow; 7th, lat 40 48, lon 67 16, steamship Steamship Chesipsow;

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Clenfuegos, 16 days, with sugar, to Jas Boriand & Co. Been 19 days N of Halteras with Bark Cophas Starrett (of Rockland), Babbidge, Clenfuegos, If days, with sugar, to Wre S Brown & Co. March II and Istinst, had a furious gale from NW, but sustained no dámage, Brig Foliux (Dam., Kalin, Messins Jan 39), with fruit, dc, to Lawrence, Giles & Co., Brig Aroostook (of Boston), Bryant, Messins, Feb. 5, with fruit, to Miller & Haughton. Experienced a succession of gales from lon 50; March II and 22, lat 38, lon 32, passed a number of petroleum barrels and a quantity of wreck stuff; March II, iat 36 52, lon 35, saw a brig steering BSE, showing a red flag, with blue square and while letter O in centre.

Brig Anna (Br.), Page, St Pierre, Mart, I3 days, with sugar, to Brett, Son & Co. Had beavy weather; been II days north of Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Brig Favorite (of New Haven), Duell, Mayaquez, PR, 22 days, with molasses, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had a continuation of W and NW gales the entire passage, but received no damage.

Brig Pavorite (of new inven), Duell, Mayagues, PR, 22 days, with molasses, to it Trowbridge's Sons. Had a continuation of wand NW gales the entire passage, but received no damage.

Brig Scio (of Barbados), Brown, Ponce, PR, 15 days, with sugar, to Miler & Houghton. Railed in company with brig Mary, for Boston, and schr Margaret, for New York: been & days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales; March SI, off Hatteras, during a gale, John Byrnon, seaman, of Bristol, &, was washed overboard and drowned.

Brig Catawba, Gilchrist, Cienfuegos March IS, with sugar, & Chert Wester, Charles, Charlegos March IS, with sugar, Charles, Charles, Wester, W. & Charles, Charles, Charles, With sugar, to Miler & Houghton. Had heavy northerly gales all the passage; shifted cargo.

Brig Giles Loring of Yarmouth, Me), Soule, Cardenas, IS days, with sugar, to Heatteras, with strong NE gale and heavy sen; lost some of the light sails and had cabin filled with water; is thint, SS, lon 76 30, spoke brig Ottawa, from Matannas for Portiand.

Brig H O Berry, Colson, Matannas, 19 days, with sugar, to Jas E Ward & Co. Seiled in company with brig Rachel, for Portiand. Off Matannas, as with Pacific hence going in: 7th inst, lat St, Jon 74, passed several water cashs painted bright colors, with galvanized hoop, and a lot of wreck stuff, apparently a part of a vessel's bulwarks.

Brig Cacantelle of Richmond, Me., Carlesle, Matannas, 16 days, with augar, &c, to Jas Henry. Seen H days north of Hatteras with beary northerly weather; spilt sails and broke mainboom.

Brig Matiano, Jarvis, Trinidad, 16 days, with molasses, to master. Had strong head gales north of Hatteras.

Brig Emily, West, Gaiveston March 12, with cotton, &c, to C H Mallory & Co.

Schr Gerah Banker, Ellis, Aruha (Spanish Main), 15 days, with sugar, to P Hanford & Co.—vessel to P Taibot & Co.

Sloce passing lat 3. had continual gortherly gales and heavy

sea, flooding decks, and burst jibs; 6th inst, int 36, 1on 72, passed a not observed hogshead heads and other wreck, stuff.

Schr Mist hief (Br., Keene, Mayaguez, Pit, Marc's 2), with sugar to 7 Michlens. Since March 3) has had heat "mortherly gales; 7 d inst, int 32 28, ion 73 25, fell in with schrzt. N Perry, of and for Portiand, from Mainnas, in a sinking condition; took off the crew, eight in number, and broug at them to this part (see Pissatern); March 37, lat 26 (5, ion 72, apoke brig Gy, rugans 7 Geary, hence for Nuevitas. rsians P Geary, hence for Nuevitas.

In Josephine, Hegeman, Ponce, PR, 16 days, with sugar oranges, to Dollner & Potter. Had strong westerly gales spit sails. March 24, lat 19 29, lon 68, spoke schr Jason Sachlas), from Ponce for Baltimore, 3 days out. In Pour Sisters, Sheerer, Clearinegos, via Rey West where put in for repairs) 17 days, with sugar, &c, to H W Loud 0.

Schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, Cienfuegos, via Key west she put in for repairs) If days, with sugar, &c, to H W Loud & Co.

Schr J B Clarten (of Great Egg Harbor), Clayton, Lavaca, 20 days, with cotton, &c, to N L & Recready & Co. Had some heavy weather; 2d inst, lat 29 20, ion 78 31, spoke schr Alvira Conani, from Matanzas for Fortland; 6th, iat 35, ion 73 50, schr Samuel Casiner, from 81 Jago for New York, 49 days out; had lost all her salis except double reefed mainsail and jib, and was short of provisions; supplied her.

Schr Lamartine, Butler, Philadelphia for Fall River, Schr Daniel G Floyd, Kelly, Philadelphia for Dughton.

Schr Sarab J Falconer, Wilson, Philadelphia for New Ha

en.
Schr Edward Stanley, Rich, Weilfeet for Virginia.
Schr J Rualing, Babcock, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Mary R Hayne, Graham, New Haven.
Schr Challenge, Edwards, New Haven.
Schr Dr Franklin, Hogan, New Haven.
Schr Dr Franklin, Hogan, New Haven.
Schr Dr Jando Smith.

The ship Bessie Parker, which arrived 5th, is consigned to J W Elwell & Co. Had fine weather throughout the passage Was still anchored on the bar last night.

SAILED.

Steamships Hansa, Bremen; Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall, Pagle, Havana; Herman Livingston, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, Wilmington, NC; Saratoga, Norfolk, &c. Carroll, Baltimore; Palmyra, Liverpool; ships Resolute, Amphitrite; barks Lorena, Rebecca Caruana; hrigs Camilla, Colorado, Velocity, Kate Freeman, Gipsay, Concord, Wind.

Marine Disasters.
Some E N Perry (of Portland), Hamilton, SCHR E N PZERY (of Portland), Hamilton, from Matanzas for Portland, with a cargo of molasses, was abandonded at sea. Capt Hamilton reports:—March 31, in lat 35 24, lon 73 25, experienced a hurricane, in which lost the mizenmast, starting up the main deck, split foresall to pieces, breaking the fore boom and fore gaff; on the lat inst, shipped a very heavy sea, which slove in the cabin, starting the after house forward, washing out the compast, filling the cabin with water. breaking main rail, and causing the vessel to leak so badly that it was impossible to keep her froe. The pumps were kept constantly going until the 2d, lat 32 38, los 32 35, when all hands were taken off by the British shch Mischief, from Mayaguez, and brought to this port. The E N P was built at West-brook, Mc, in 1866, was 198 tons burthen, and owned by Yeaton & Co, of Portland.

coast of Mexico.

BRIG OTTAWA (Br), Mills, from Cienfuegos for Boston, was dismasted in Vineyard Sound during the gale of 7th inst, and was towed to New Bedford 8th for repairs, with only her mainmast standing.

SCHE ATRELIA P. HOWE, from Arroyo, PR, for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, put into Cape Haytien March 10 in distress, and was condemned. The cargo will be transhipped to Boston.

Schr Cornucopia (Br), from Jacmel, wrecked on Fish Cay Reef, was bound to New York. Cay Reef, was bound to New York.

SCHR CORE ETTA, at Philadelphia 7th inst from Trimdad, had bad weather on the 28th uit off Hatteras, and lost steerage from the rudder head, and davits, stove boat and after part of house, and lost everything moveable from the deck.

SCHR JULIA (not Julia Seals), Beals, from Galveston for Philadelphia, was ashore 8th inst 5 milos west of the main bar, Wilmington, NC, on the beach, as before reported.

SCHR GEN TORBERT (not Gen Tailman), from Yorktown, Ya, with charcoal, for New York, before reported capsized 22d uit off Hereford Inlet, and abandoned, was towed to Lewey. Del, 5th inst, and subsequently to Milford, Del, where she will be repaired. The crew of the Gen Torbert were taken off by sache W G Audenried, as before reported.

SCHR RUBY, Brombeck, before reported lost, was owned.

off by schr W G Audenried, as before reported.

Schl Ruby, Brombeck, before reported lost, was owned by Henry P Toppan, John H Balch, Amos Coffin and Samuel March, Jr, of Newburyport, and Robert Fowler, or Salisbury. She was insured in Bostou for \$2500, which is about half her value.

value.

Sonn Silas Wright of Rockland, Adams, from New York for Boston, with a cargo of pig fron, is ashore and bliged on Little Neck Beach, near this place, and will prove a total loss. Crew all saved; the cook, William N Poster, is slightly injured by a fall from the rigging.

CAPE TOWN, Feb 18—The ship Eddystone (of Boston), Capt S F Peterson, bound to Boston, with a general cargo, put in to land Capt Toots and crew, 12 in number, of the British bark Teresa, from Rangoon for Antwerp, abandoned at sea in a sinking condition on the 24th of January, in lat 11 28 8, los 88 42 B.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCH OF THE SHIP PANAMA—The first class ship Panama, built to the order of Messrs N & G Griswold, New York, was yesterday forenoon successfully launched from he yard of her builders, Webb & Bell, Greenpoint, in the

this splendid addition to our mercantile marine was published in Wednesday's HERALD.

BRIG ELMIRA (of Portland), 158 tons, built at Falmonth in 1846, has been sold to Charles Comery and Capt Creamer, of Waidoboro, for \$300. Sehr Texas (of Portland), \$4\$ tons, built in 1898, has been sold to the same parties for \$3700, and is to be commanded by Capt Lewis Creamer.

Schill William McKenzer (of Provincetown), 46 tons, new measurement, has been sold to N B Mansfield, of Boston, for \$19,90; schr Emily Hillard, of Provincetown, 80 tons, to A T Johnson, of Boston, for \$2500, and schr Skipjack, 16 tons, at auction, for \$600, to J E & G Bowley.

Notice to Mayners.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that during the present month the nun and can buoys lo the harbors, bays and sounds in this district will be replaced, and the spar buoys now occupying their stations removed.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
G S BLAKE, Lighthouse Inspector, 2d dist.

Boston, April 8, 1868.

Notice to Mariners.

Spoken.

Ship Helen R Cooper, from Sunderland for Aden, Feb 9, lat 116 8, lon 25 24 W.

Ship Daniel Webster, Brown, from Loadon for New York, March 17, lat 49 15, lon 8 16.

Bark Mary Sielson (7), of New York, Feb 9, lat 1 16 8, lon 10 35 24 W.

Brig Alliance (Dutch), from New York for Rio Janeiro, Feb 10, lat 5 N. lon 35.

Brig Mary C Comery, from Cuba for Philadeiphia, April 8, off Harnegat (by pilot boat Erra Nye, No 21.

Schr Clara Ricekman, from Havana for Baltimore, March 50, lot 18 in 10 lon.

ANTWERP, March 25—Sailed, Storkers, Bonnevie, NYork; 28th, Eureka, Holloway, do. Railed from Flushing Roads 18th, Eureka, Chandler, Cardiff.

ASCENSION. Feb 18—Off, ship Albambra, Moulton, from

dili.

ABGENRION, Feb 18—Off, ship Alhambra, Moulton, from Sourabaya for Amsterdam.
BERSTOL, March 27—Arrived, Wentworth, Hilton, NYork. Sailed 28th, J R Hea, Folke, NYork.
BREMERIAYEN, March 22—Arrived, Anna, Meiners, Baltimore; Hall Columbia, Brereton, Galveston; 23d, Adolphine, Bartels, Baltimore; Remen (s., Neynaber, New York; 24th, Augusto, Von Harten, New Orleans.
BARCELONA, March 21—Arrived, Barcelo, Fonrodona, NOrleans; Teresa, Oliver, do; 23d, Thiddaho, Gelpl, do.
Cleared 25th, Valencia, Rooth, Marseilles.
CARDIST, March 25—Sailed, Nordeap, Wroldsen, NYork;
25th, Prowess, Hibbert, Raitimore.
CORR, March 25—Arrived, Sussaine, Luth, NYork.
CAPE TOWN, CGH, Feb 18—Arrived, ship Eddystone, Peterson, Calculta for Boston, put in to land a shipwrecked crew (and left 19th for destination).
DUBLISM, March 25—Arrived, Welkin, Blanchard, San Francisco.

crew (and left 19th for destination).

crew (and left 19th for destination).

Publik, March 25—Arrived, Welkin, Blanchard, San Francisco, March 28.—Sailed, Woodland, Mankin, New York (and passed Deal 27th).

Grassgow, March 28.—Sailed, Hiberola (s), Nyork; John Paul, Currie, San Francisco.

HASHURO, March 28.—Arrived, George Green, Kirby, Baker's Island.

Sailed 25th, Mary Belle Roberts, Burns, San Francisco.

HASHURO, March 28.—Arrived, Speed, Larkin, Nyork.

Cleared 24th, Isaac R Davis, Hand, Key West.

HAYANA, March 28.—Arrived, Nareagansett, Hamilin, Charleston; Haafacer, Houskin, Pensacola: 27th, Woosung, Clark, and Barracoula, Goddard, San Francisco; Millieste, Stephenson, Norieans.

Sailed 25th, Mongolia, Melcher, New Orleans; Valkyria, McGragor, Roston; Enoch Train, Lane, do; L H Gliebrist, Waits, Hombay; 28th, Pennsylvania (s), Hali, Nyork (and left Queeskown 27th); 27th, Wm Rathbone, Doane, do; Alaska, Lester, and Orion, Holbrook, San Francisco; Eastham, Alkinson, Charleston; Annie, Reed, Fhiladelphia; A M Lovitt, Lovilt, Portland; Abbotsford, Cooper, New York; 27th, Thatcher Magoun, Peterson, Boston; Endymion, Williams, Cleared 28th, Hildegaard, Wickberg, Philadelphia; A M Lovitt, Lovilt, Portland; Abbotsford, Cooper, New York; 27th, Thatcher Magoun, Peterson, Boston; Endymion, Williams, Calentia; Haze, Forsyth, and Southampton, Whitney, Myork; France (s), Grace, and Southampton, Whitney, Myork; France (s), Grace, and Southampton, Whitney, Myork; France (s), Grace, and Southampton, Wilney, do; Carl, John Fyle, Luce, do; Arbutus, Knowlton, do vin Cardiff; Belgian is, Grach, Parised, Amicus, Dobbel, Nyork.

Sailed 28th, March 28.—Arrived, Amicus, Dolbel, Nyork.

Sailed Skoth, March 28.—Sailed, Lydia Skolfield, Curtic (from Haven, March 28.—Sailed, Lydia Skolfield, Curtic (from Liveroco); Assennab.

Boston.

MILFORD HAVEN, March 25—Salled, Lydia Skolfield, Curlis (from Liverpool), Savannab.

MESSINA, March 18—Cleared, Charles Albert, Nickerson.

ork.
Salled 34th, Escort, Filtner, NYork.
NEWGASTLE, Narch 34.—Entered out, Ydale, Johannesen, Or NYork; Louise Wichards, Wilds, do.
OSTENN, March 36.—Arrived, Louise, Breckwoldt, Charles OBTEND, March 25—Arrived, Louise, Breckwoldt, Charleston.
PORTMOUTH, March 25—Sailed, N R Clements, Kelly
(from Antwerp), Nyork.
PORT FALHOT, March 25—Sailed, Viking, Johnson, and
Fatum, Anderson, Nyork.
PALERMO, March 17—Sailed, barks Caro, Beals, Nyork:
10th, Adelaide, Flummer, do.
10th, Carolin, March 25
10th, Carolin, March 25
10th, March 25
10th, Sailed, March 25
10th, Sail

York.

Salled 27th, Lord Byron, Philadelphia.

ROYAN, March 25.—Salled, Polar Star, Rich, New Orleans.

SHIELDS, March 27.—Salled, Anne M Young, New Haven,

Conn.

SWANRA, March 25.—Salled, Edwin, New Orleans.

SWANRA, March 25.—Arrived, Dunmore, Robertson, Singa
pore for NYork; Mtb. Palke, Kasseboam, do and salled for

NYork.

pore for NYork; Min, Faire,
NYork:
Sailed 22d, Anari, Robson, New York.
Sailed 22d, Anari, Robson, New York Neptune's Bride, for
SY CROIX, March 26—In port schr Neptune's Bride, for
NYork 2 days.
SY PIRRER (Mart), March 31—In port schr Jessie Jones, for
NYORL 1de. Fork ldg. St Jonn, NB, April 7—Arrived, schr Adelta, Holden, New

Nork.
Cleared 7th, schr Robert J Leonard, Haley, Philadelphis.
TRINIDAD, March 28—In port brig Virginia Dare, Hugg,
for Baltimore ldg.
American Ports.

BOSTON, April 8—Arrived, brigs Jane (Br), Hoyt, Cape
Haytier; Benj Carven, Nyers, Philadelphia; schrs. stoward,
Griffin, Mobile; Ella May, Curis, and L A Kilborn, Freeman,
Small, Woodbridge, NJ, Below schrs Nauslus, and Addie
Fuller. Cleared—Bleamships Delaware (Br), Fisher, Liverpool via Norfolk, St Louis, Sears, Havana and New Orienns; McCleilan, Howes, Battimore and Norfolk, Saxon, Songe, Philadelian, Howes, Battimore and Norfolk, Saxon, Songe, Philadelian, Howes, Battimore and Norfolk, Saxon, Songe, Philadelian, Gradienas; achrs Thus Clyde, Seull, Sombreve E. H. Firber, Gobb, Alexandria, Va; J. Weilington, Chipman, Washington; J. W. Wikann, Somers, Wilmington; T. Sinnick, Son, Hukerson, and C. H. Miller, Brown, Filiadelphia; C. Colyake, Van Brunk, do, to load for Bremen.

Baned—Steamers McCleilan, and Saxon. Wind WNW to

Cieared—Schr Marion, Segart, Liverpool.
GEORGETOWN, DC, April 8—Arrived, schr Highland
Queen, NYork.

Salied—Steamer John Gibson, Winters, NYork.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 7, P M—Arrived, schrs B S Young
Hatch, Tangier for Boston; Jede Frye; —; Chas E Jackson
Jedfers: Salile S Godfrey, Godfrey; Sarah L Simmons, Greely
Philadelphia for do; Nalive American, Lee, do for Newhy
port; Henristta, Hill, do for Saco; Yarmouth, Baster, Hyanni
Jor NYork; General Grant, Orchard; Aretic, Healy; Susan and
Mary, Pease; Lightbost, Achom, Rockland for do; Relie
Dunton, Westport, Me, for do; Carroll, Bancrott, Machia
for do; Adelaide, Sanford, do for do; G W Baldwin, Long
Gloucester for do; Harriet Fuller, Willard, Portland for do
Phonix, Johnson, Portland for New London; Alvarado, Whit
more, do for New Haven; Geo Tanlane, Steelman, do fo
Philadelphia; Fair Wind, Smith, do for Providence; Tooko
Hte, Slewart, do for Georgetown, D C; John A Swett
Akkins, Providence for Grand Menan; Eliza J Laugh
ton, Atkins, do for do; Katie Hall, Newcomb
Boston for Tangier; Jessie Wilson, Couley; Louisa Frasier
Steelman, Boston for Philadelphia; Charles E Raymond, Higgins, do for Charleston, S C; May Day, Adama, Belfast for
Savannah; Seventy-six, Teel, Franch Harbor for James river,
Va: Frank Maria, Palmer, Orland for Fortress Morroe; Flore
A Sawyer, Reed, Calais for Providence: Lyra, Haskill, de fod
do; Ada A Frye, Cooper, Canden for Washington, D C; May
Alloe, Perry, Lincolorille for Nork; Amelia G Sawyer

gins, do for Charleston, S. C. May Day, Adams, Belfast for Savannah; Seventy-siz, Teel, Tenati Harbor for James river, Ya; rank Maria, Falmer, Orland for Fortress Mosroe; Flora A Savyer, Reed, Calais for Frovidence: Lyra, Haskili, do for do savyer, Reed, Calais for Frovidence: Lyra, Haskili, do for A Savyer, Reed, Calais for Frovidence: Lyra, Haskili, do for A Savyer, Reed, Calais for Providence: Lyra, Haskili, do for A Savyer, Reed, Calais for Providence: Lyra, Haskili, do for A Savyer, Reed, Calais for Frovidence: Lyra, Haskili, do for A Savyer, Reed, Calais for Principal Calais of the Calais of

J O Richardson, Oliver, 17011 ings, from Havre. ared—Steamships Mariposa, Kemble, New York; Gen de, Sampson, do; ahin Assam Valley (Br., Evans, Liver-; barks Geovana Batista (Ital). Ggilelmino, do; Arctuza , Casso, Barcelona; brig Wononsh, Davis, Havana. UTHWEST PASS, April 4—Sailed, bark Eliza, and brig

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11—Cleared, ship Industry, Lip

nell, Calino.

April 9—Salied, ship Coldstream, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, April 4—Arrivet, ship Ocean Wave (Br),
Noali, Martinique—will load for the Clyde.

Cleared—Ships Charles Chaloner (Br), Russell, Liverpool;
Screamer, Young, do; Atlantic, Weymuth, St. John, NB.

SOUTH YARMOUTH (Mass), April 9—Arrivet, schr Geo S
Adams, Baker, St Domingo for Boston.

STONINGTON, April 6—Arrivet, schra Richd Law, York,
Philadelphia T J Becket, Rondout.

Cleared—Bark Patmos, Knight, Baltimore.

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A - OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTICK

8. State Lottery:

KENTUCKY STATE EXTRA—CLASS 259, APRIL 9, 1853,

31, 52, 61, 48, 40, 77, 29, 9, 57, 16, 62, 72, 32,

KENTUCKY STATE—CLASS 270, APRIL 9, 1868,

62, 3, 43, 70, 17, 60, 12, 4, 29, 13, 13, 55, 56,

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Official drawings of the Paducah State Lottery of Kentucky:

EXTRA—CLASS 321, APRIL 9, 1868,

55, 57, 7, 47, 1, 36, 28, 56, 58, 12, 58, 40, 51,

CLASS 322, APRIL 9, 1868, 40, 51,

11, 48, 78, 47, 19, 29, 9, 78, 34, 54, 70, 57.

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